THE

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1796. [N° 1774.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Juſt received, and for Sale, by

**Henry G. Champlin,**

At his Store, in Thames-Street, juſt below the Red-Market,

**Clover Graſs Seed and Herd's**

Ditto, from 1 lb. to 100 Weight.

Where alſo may be purchaſed, a great Variety of DRY GOODS, as cheap as Ever.

*Newport, April 12, 1796*

---

**GARDEN SEEDS**

To be Sold at CHARLES DUNBAR's Shop, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's.

Alſo Red Clover, White Clover, Herd's, Burden's, and Red-Top GRASS.

*Newport, April 11, 1796.*

---

**TO BE SOLD,**

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, with a large Garden, and a good Well of Water, ſituated on the Weſt Side of the Main-Street:——For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

*Newport, April 11, 1796.*

---

*COGGESHALL & BURDICK,*

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. Charles Fekes's, Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet.

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Moſucco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the abovenam'd Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

*Newport, April 11, 1796.*

---

**TO BE SOLD,**

THAT valuable and pleaſantly ſituated LOT, belonging to the Subſcribers, containing One Acre, in Little-Compton, about the Middle of the Town—Said Lot has on it a large new Houſe, a Mill-Houſe, a Currier's Shop, a good Tan-Yard, a Stable, a good Orchard, with a large Brook running through the ſame, Summer and Winter, and is well Wall'd.—For Terms, apply to JOSEPH WILBER, or WALTER WILBER, at Little-Compton.

---

To be Sold, by

**Robert Stevens,**

A BRIGANTINE of One Hundred Tons Burthen, now repairing, and will be fit for Sea in Fourteen Days.

*Newport, 11th April, 1796.*

---

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, deceaſed, are again called upon for a Settlement;—as the Subſcriber has received poſitive Inſtructions to put in Suit, at the enſuing May Term, all Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. &c. belonging to ſaid Eſtate.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

*Newport April 11, 1796*

---

**To be SOLD,**

A FARM, lying in North-Kingſtown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Biſſell's Mills, containing about 200 Acres, with a Dwelling Houſe, good Crib, and a very large new Barn thereon; is well wooded and watered.——For further Particulars, inquire of PETER PHILLIPS, Eſq; at Wickford, or OLIVER R. WARNER, in Newport.—Who has to Let, as ſoon as may be wanted, a few Lots of Land, at the Head of the Town, in excellent Order, very convenient for Meadows or Paſturing.——Alſo, has for Sale, by the large or ſmall Quantity, ſeveral Tons of excellent Clover and other HAY.

---

**Stephen Pierce**

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

---

Mr. BARBER,

*Obſerving a Speech in your Paper ſaid to be delivered by Dr* LAIB, *in the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania upon the Reſolution, propoſed as a Supplement to the Virginia Amendments to the Confederation, and which induces me to ſend you Part of the Speech of Mr* EVANS, *and her Member of ſaid Legiſlature, on the ſame Subject.—Your giving it a Place in your next Paper, I am perſuaded will greatly oblige many of your Readers.* A B.

MR. EVANS roſe on the Queſtion of this important Queſtion. I would be more eaſily be remarked to ſay much on the advantages that had reſulted to the people from the operations of the preſent government.—It would be an endleſs taſk to enumerate the whole detail of benefits derived from the meaſure. If gentlemen objected to the truth of the poſition laid down in the preamble of the reſolution, propoſed as a ſubſtitute to the Virginia reſolutions, let them ſtate their objections; then the friends of the meaſure would know what parts of the conſtitution were conſidered as not manifeſting the advantages ſtated in the preamble. He had no objections, however, even in this ſtage of the buſineſs, to give his reaſons why the above reſolution ſhould be adopted.

In inveſtigating this ſubject it would not be uſeleſs to inquire into the defects of the old articles of confederation, and into the reaſons that rendered the formation of the federal conſtitution neceſſary. A ſuperficial recurrence to the powers veſted in the old Congreſs, and the effects of the country under that government, muſt bring to the recollection of members the neceſſity of a change. Under the old confederation, the individual ſtates were each entitled to vote in Congreſs, the ſmall ſtates had an equal voice with the larger ſtates.—This Congreſs had the powers of declaring war, of making peace, and of concluding treaties provided 9 of the 13 ſtates concurred, and provided the individual ſtates were not prevented from laying counteracting duties, or from forbidding the importation of goods within their reſpective juriſdictions. Even during the proſecution of an arduous war, the ſmall ſtates were not willing to give up the right of equal repreſentation in Congreſs, and would not be deprived of the power of making commercial regulations. The cauſe of the weakneſs of the general government at that period muſt be freſh in the recollection of all. Commerce declined, agriculture languiſhed, public and private credit lay proſtrate, and the nation and individuals were on the eve of bankruptcy, for want of government having ſufficient energy to perform the functions of government. They were unable to fulfil their engagements, to carry treaties into effect, and to compel ſtates to comply with the neceſſary money requiſitions. In this ſtate of things the federal Convention aſſembled and deliberated on the powers neceſſary to be veſted in the old Congreſs, for the purpoſe of placing the United States on a reſpectable footing. To veſt theſe powers in Congreſs under the old form of confederation was conſidered as dangerous, becauſe, that Congreſs not being the Repreſentatives of the People, it would have been providing for taxation independent of the immediate repreſentatives of the people, and theſe powers could not be veſted in a body of immediate repreſentatives, becauſe this could not be done without deſtroying the ſtate ſovereignties, without deſtroying the principle of confederation, & ſubſtituting conſolidation.

Upon a principle the ſmaller ſtates would not have acceded to. At the commencement of the revolution they poſſeſſed as much power in the confederation as they might be expected, that they would accede to any propoſition tending to deſtroy that equality. The great queſtion then was to conſtruct the government in ſuch a manner as to give the confederation ſufficient energy, and preſerve at the ſame time the rights of ſtate ſovereignty, i. e. the ſmaller ſtates could not be induced to accede to the government. This he conceived had been done with great ingenuity by placing the legiſlative power in two houſes, and diſtributing the different powers of government as had been exerciſed by the Federal convention. The effects produced by this inſtrument and its adminiſtration ſpoke more than a thouſand arguments, that any thing that could poſſibly be ſaid in its favour.

He next turned his attention to the amendments propoſed to the Conſtitution by the Legiſlature of Virginia; and firſt adverted to that which propoſed an alteration in the term of the ſenate ſervice from ſix to three years.—The Senate, he ſaid, was conſidered, and ſtill conſidered the body of the federal ſtates, and they exerciſed in a degree the powers of Congreſs under the old confederation, with ſome modifications however. This body ought to be out of the reach of popular influence, and the conſtitution has wiſely provided, that they be removed beyond the way of popular paſſion. The body was ſo organized as to be cool, collected and capable of exerciſing an impartial judgment; they are ſo conſtituted as to do what the people would do when effects of paſſion have cooled down into ſober judgment. They are elected for a greater length of time than the Houſe, in order to give them an opportunity of fitting themſelves for the important duties of their ſtation. The buſineſs of the Senate is ſo complex, that perſons taken from the common purſuits of life are at firſt unequal to the taſk, and muſt be allowed time to form their minds. He did not wiſh, he ſaid, to eſtabliſh any principle deſtructive of reſponſibility or that would render the rights of the people inſecure. He wiſhed the Senate and Houſe reduced to the rank of plain citizens periodically, and within a reaſonable length of time. Six years for the Senate he conſidered not too long; if the term was ſhortened, they would not be able to anſwer the intentions of their organization. He adverted to the proviſions of the Virginia conſtitution, with reſpect to the term of ſervice in their Senate. By that conſtitution the Repreſentatives are choſen annually, the Senate every four years; this places the Senate out of the reach of popular paſſions, and ſecures a ſyſtem of rule in legiſlative proceedings honorable to the country, which would not be the caſe if the electi on of both houſes were annual. If theſe were the good effects of this conſtitutional proviſion in Virginia, if four years was not conſidered too long for the term of office for the ſtate ſenate, why is three years propoſed for the Federal Senate. The duties of the latter body were particularly important; they have a voice in appointments to numerous offices, and a concurrent power in the formation of treaties: their duties were of a more difficult and complex nature than the buſineſs of ſtate legiſlation: it is then abſurd to ſay, that a ſtate ſenate ſhould remain longer in office than the Federal. Virginia might then well be told, firſt alter your own Conſtitution in this particular, and then call on us to aſſiſt in a ſimilar alteration in the general government. To which has, while a proviſion exiſts in their own Conſtitution, to change a ſimilar one in the Federal Conſtitution looks like enmity to the Federal compact. Is there, he aſked, at this time any diſpoſition among the people of that ſtate, to alter their own Conſtitution in this reſpect? Not then why imagine that they ſhould wiſh the altering the Federal. Why ſhould a ſpirit of diſcontent be excited againſt an inſtrument which has produced ſo much public felicity? If this amendment be thought adviſable by Virginia, let them firſt alter their own in this reſpect: take the beam out of your own eye, before you take the mote out of that of your neighbours.

He next adverted to the amendment propoſed by Virginia, which contemplates a change in the body that are to try impeachments. He ſaid, he could diſcover no reaſons ſufficiently weighty to induce him to wiſh for an alteration in this particular. If the power be taken from the Senate, where ſhall it be veſted? In a court of law? Who then ſhould decide the merits of a queſtion of impeachment? The Judges, or the Jury under their direction? If the Judges, nothing was gained. The Preſident might be ſuppoſed to have an influence over the Judges, for he appoints them. They would be more under his influence than the Senate, who are appointed by the States——If the Jury were to decide, the inquiry is—Who is to form the liſt of this Jury? Either a Clerk of a Court, or a Marſhal appointed by the Preſident, a ſingle man at any rate, and in the hands of men of his choice ſhould the trial of impeachments reſt, he aſked—Would a tribunal thus conſtituted poſſeſs more independence than the Senate? The ſtate conſtitution contains under this head proviſions nearly ſimilar to thoſe of the Federal, if one requires alteration the other certainly does alſo.

As to the amendment which contemplates a change in the treaty making power, was it he aſked, brought forward at this time becauſe a late treaty was found fault with. If this was the reaſon, it was not ſuch as to weigh on his mind in favor of the amendment. The decition ſhould reſt on the merits of the queſtion, conſidered by itſelf—A knowledge of the intricate commercial regulations of all nations, ought to be poſſeſſed by thoſe who are to judge of treaties—This knowledge is more likely to be found in the Senate than in the Houſe, for the Senate are elected by the State Legiſlatures, and therefore were to be preſumed men of firſt abilities, and being elected for a longer period, they had better opportunities of acquiring greater knowledge than the houſe. The Conſtitution declares, that the States, however differing in ſize, ſhall have an equal repreſentation in the Senate, and that this [illegible] ſhall not be altered, except by the conſent of all. But by adopting the preſent amendment, he contended, the Conſtitution would be virtually altered in this particular; for if this treaty making power can be taken out of the hands of the Senate, another and another may, until being deprived of their whole authority, they are reduced to a nullity, contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution. He again reminded the houſe of the nature of the compact, during the war; when ſtates large and ſmall were on a footing in the public councils, and when even then it was found, that the ſmaller were unwilling to make any conceſſions. Again, when it was found neceſſary to give more power to the general government, the ſmaller ſtates took care to preſerve as much of their authority in this reſpect as poſſible. The treaty making power was among thoſe reſerved to the repreſentatives of the ſtate, and to infringe on it, would be drawing the ſyſtem nearer to a conſolidation.

He contended, that if the Senate were diveſted of any portion of this treaty making power, it muſt revert either to the ſtates, or to the people.

He concluded, in the conſideration of this amendment by obſerving that when the conſtitution was formed it was neceſſary to conſult the various circumſtances and diſcordant intereſts of different States: The people of the United States did not at that time meet upon original ground, but it was neceſſary to bend to exiſting circumſtances, and he inſiſted, that it was not more proper to diveſt the Senate of their weight in the government, than it is proper for the deſpots of Europe to wiſh to give a government to France.

Mr. Evans next ſpoke againſt the reſolution which contemplates a proviſion in the conſtitution, to prevent a judge from holding any other office. He ſhewed that the exiſting proviſions of the Federal and Virginia conſtitutions were nearly ſimilar in this reſpect; yet the Virginians did not talk of altering thoſe proviſions in their own conſtitution. What could their anxiety for an alteration in the Federal Conſtitution proceed from? No doubt, from a philanthropic deſire of ſerving the People of the United States, in preference even to themſelves; they wiſhed to enlarge the practice of the Chriſtian rule, to do to a neighbour as to themſelves. Yet notwithſtanding theſe worthy motives, their conduct bore the appearance of an attack on a man to whom this country owes far more than they ever can pay.

THE
# NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1796. [N° 1774.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Juſt received, and for Sale, by
Henry G. Champlin,
At his Store, in Thames-Street, juſt below the Red-Market,
Clover Graſs Seed and Herd's
Ditto, from 1 lb. to 100 Weight.
Where alſo may be purchaſed, a great Variety of DRY GOODS, as cheap as Ever.
*Newport, April* 12, 1796.

GARDEN SEEDS
To be Sold at CHARLES DUNBAR's Shop, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's.
Alſo Red Clover, White Clover, Herd's, Burden's, and Red-Top GRASS.
*Newport, April* 11, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,
A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, with a large Garden, and a good Well of Water, ſituated on the Weſt Side of the Main-Street:——For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.
*Newport, April* 11, 1796.

*COGGESHALL & BURDICK,*
At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. Charles Fekes's, Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet.
HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.
Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Moſocco Slips and Sandals.
Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.
All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.
They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.
*Newport, April* 11, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,
THAT valuable and pleaſantly ſituated LOT, belonging to the Subſcribers, containing One Acre, in Little-Compton, about the Middle of the Town—Said Lot has on it a large new Houſe, a Mill-Houſe, a Currier's Shop, a good Tan-Yard, a Stable, a good Orchard, with a large Brook running through the ſame, Summer and Winter, and is well Wall'd.—For Terms, apply to JOSEPH WILBER, or WALTER WILBER, at Little-Compton.

To be Sold, by
Robert Stevens,
A BRIGANTINE of One Hundred Tons Burthen, now repairing, and will be fit for Sea in Fourteen Days.
*Newport, 11th April,* 1796.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, deceaſed, are again called upon for a Settlement;—as the Subſcriber has received poſitive Inſtructions to put in Suit, at the enſuing May Term, all Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. &c. belonging to ſaid Eſtate.
WILLIAM HUNTER.
*Newport, April* 11, 1796.

To be SOLD,
A FARM, lying in North-Kingſtown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Biſſell's Mills, containing about 300 Acres, with a Dwelling Houſe, good Crib, and a very large new Barn thereon; is well wooded and watered.——For further Particulars, inquire of PETER PHILLIPS, Eſq; at Wickford, or OLIVER R. WARNER, in Newport.—Who has to Let, as ſoon as may be wanted, a few Lots of Land, at the Head of the Town, in excellent Order, very convenient for Meadows or Paſturing.——Alſo, has for Sale, by the large or ſmall Quantity, ſeveral Tons of excellent Clover and other HAY.

Stephen Pierce
*HAS FOR SALE,*
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

Mr. BARBER,

*Obſerving a Speech in your Paper, ſaid to be delivered by Dr.* LEIB, *in the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, when the Reſolution, propoſed as a Subſtitute to the Virginia Amendments to the Conſtitution, was under Conſideration, induces me to ſend you Part of the Speech of Mr.* EVANS, *another Member of ſaid Legiſlature, on the ſame Subject.—Your giving it a Place in your next Paper, I am perſuaded, will gratify many of your Readers.* A. B.

MR. EVANS's firſt rule on the merits of this important queſtion. It would be unneceſſary he remarked to ſay much on the advantages that had reſulted to the people from the operations of the general government.—It would be an endleſs taſk to diſplay the whole detail of benefits derived from this ſource. If gentlemen objected to the truth of the poſition laid down in the preamble of the reſolution, propoſed as a ſubſtitute to the Virginia reſolutions, let them ſtate their objections; then the friends of the motion would know what parts of the conſtitution were conſidered as not miniſtering to the advantages ſtated in the preamble. He had no objections, however, even in this ſtage of the buſineſs, to give his reaſons why the above reſolution ſhould be adopted.

In inveſtigating this ſubject it would not be uſeleſs to inquire into the defects of the old articles of confederation, and into the reaſons that rendered the formation of the federal conſtitution neceſſary. A ſuperficial recurrence to the powers veſted in the old Congreſs, and the diſtreſs of the country under that government, muſt bring to the recollection of members the neceſſity of a change. Under the old confederation, the individual ſtates were each entitled to vote in Congreſs; the ſmall ſtates had an equal voice with the larger ſtates.—This Congreſs had the powers of declaring war, of making peace, and of concluding treaties, provided 9 of the 13 ſtates concurred, and provided the individual ſtates were not prevented from laying counteracting duties, or from forbidding the importation of goods within their reſpective juriſdictions. Even during the peril of an arduous war, the ſmall ſtates were not willing to give up the right of equal repreſentation in Congreſs, and would not be deprived of the power of making commercial regulations. The effects of the weakneſs of the general government at that period muſt be freſh in the recollection of all. Commerce declined, agriculture languiſhed, public and private credit lay proſtrate, and the nation and individuals were on the eve of bankruptcy, becauſe government had not ſufficient energy to perform the functions of government. They were unable to fulfil their engagements, to carry treaties into effect, and to compel ſtates to comply with the neceſſary money requiſitions. In this ſtate of things the federal Convention aſſembled and deliberated on the powers neceſſary to be veſted in the old Congreſs, for the purpoſe of placing the United States on a reſpectable footing. To veſt theſe powers in Congreſs under the old form of confederation was conſidered as dangerous, becauſe, that Congreſs not being the Repreſentatives of the People, it would have been providing for taxation independent of the immediate repreſentatives of the people, and theſe powers could not be veſted in a body of immediate repreſentatives, becauſe this could not be done without deſtroying the ſtate ſovereignties, without deſtroying the principle of confederation, & ſubſtituting conſolidation.

Such a principle the ſmaller ſtates would not have acceded to. At the commencement of the revolution they poſſeſſed as much power in the confederation as the larger. It could not be expected, that they would accede to any propoſition tending to deſtroy that equality. The queſtion then was to conſtruct the government in ſuch a manner as to give the confederation ſufficient energy, and preſerve at the ſame time the rights of ſtate ſovereignty, elſe, the ſmaller ſtates could not be induced to accede to the government. This he conceived had been done with great ingenuity by placing the legiſlative in two houſes, and diſtributing the different powers of government as had been eſtabliſhed by the Federal conſtitution. The effects produced by this inſtrument and its adminiſtration ſpoke louder in its praiſe, than any thing that could abſtractedly be ſaid in its favour.

He next turned his attention to the amendments propoſed to the Conſtitution by the Legiſlature of Virginia; and firſt adverted to that which propoſed an alteration in the term of ſenatorial ſervice from ſix to three years.—The Senate, he had already obſerved, repreſented the ſovereignty of the ſeveral ſtates, and they exerciſed in a degree the powers of Congreſs under the old confederation, with different modifications however. This body ought to be out of the reach of undue influence, and the conſtitution has wiſely provided, that they be removed beyond the ſway of popular paſſion. The body was ſo organized as to be cool, collected and capable of exerciſing an impartial judgment; they are ſo conſtituted as to do what the people would do when effects of paſſion have cooled down into ſober judgment. They are elected for a greater length of time than the Houſe, in order to give them an opportunity of fitting themſelves for the important duties of their ſtation. The buſineſs of the Senate is ſo complex, that perſons taken from the common purſuits of life are at firſt unequal to the taſk, and muſt be allowed time to form their minds. He did not wiſh, he ſaid, to eſtabliſh any principle deſtructive of reſponſibility or that would render the rights of the people inſecure. He wiſhed the Senate and Houſe reduced to the rank of plain citizens periodically, and within a reaſonable length of time. Six years for the Senate he conſidered not too long; if the term was ſhortened, they would not be able to anſwer the intentions of their organiſation. He adverted to the proviſions of the Virginia conſtitution, with reſpect to the term of ſervice in their Senate. By that conſtitution the Repreſentatives are choſen annually, the Senate every four years; this places the Senate out of the reach of popular paſſions, and ſecures a ſyſtem of rule in legiſlative proceedings honorable to the country, which would not be the caſe if the election of both houſes were annual. If theſe were the good effects of this conſtitutional proviſion in Virginia, if four years was not conſidered too long for the term of office for the ſtate ſenate, why is three years propoſed for the Federal Senate. The duties of the latter body were particularly important; they have a voice in appointments to numerous offices, and a concurrent power in the formation of treaties: their duties were of a more difficult and complex nature than the buſineſs of ſtate legiſlation: it is then abſurd to ſay, that a ſtate ſenate ſhould remain longer in office than the Federal. Virginia might then well be told, firſt alter your own Conſtitution in this particular, and then call on us to aſſiſt in a ſimilar alteration in the general government. To wiſh thus, while a proviſion exiſts in their own Conſtitution, to change a ſimilar one in the Federal Conſtitution looks like enmity to the Federal compact. Is there, he aſked, at this time any diſpoſition among the people of this ſtate, to alter their own Conſtitution in this reſpect? No: then why imagine that they ſhould wiſh the altering the Federal. Why ſhould a ſpirit of diſcontent be excited againſt an inſtrument which has produced ſo much public felicity? If this amendment be tho't adviſable by Virginia, let them firſt alter their own in this reſpect: take the beam out of your own eye, before you take the mote out of that of your neighbours.

He next adverted to the amendment propoſed by Virginia, which contemplates a change in the body that are to try impeachments. He ſaid, he could diſcover no reaſons ſufficiently weighty to induce him to wiſh for an alteration in this particular. If the power be taken from the Senate, where ſhall it be veſted: In a court of law? Who then ſhould decide the merits of a queſtion of impeachment: The Judges, or the Jury under their direction? If the Judges, nothing was gained. The Preſident might be ſuppoſed to have an influence over the Judges, for he appoints them. They would be more under his influence than the Senate, who are appointed by the States—If the Jury were to decide, the inquiry is—Who is to form the liſt of this Jury? Either a Clerk of a Court, or a Marſhal appointed by the Preſident, a ſingle man at any rate, and in the hands of men of his choice ſhould the trial of impeachments reſt, he aſked—Would a tribunal thus conſtituted poſſeſs more independence than the Senate: The ſtate conſtitution contains under this head proviſions nearly ſimilar to thoſe of the Federal, if one requires alteration the other certainly does alſo.

As to the amendment which contemplates a change in the treaty making power, was it he aſked, brought forward at this time becauſe a late treaty was found faults with. If this was the reaſon, it was not ſuch as to weigh in his mind in favor of the amendment. The deciſion ſhould reſt on the merits of the queſtion, conſidered by itſelf—A knowledge of the intricate commercial regulations of all nations, ought to be poſſeſſed by thoſe who are to judge of treaties—This knowledge is more likely to be found in the Senate than in the Houſe, for the Senate are elected by the State Legiſlatures, and therefore were to be preſumed men of firſt abilities, and being elected for a longer period, they had better opportunities of acquiring greater knowledge than the houſe. The Conſtitution declares, that the States, however differing in ſize, ſhall have an equal repreſentation in the Senate, and that this proviſion ſhall not be altered, except by the conſent of all.

But by adopting the preſent amendment, he contended, the Conſtitution would be virtually altered in this particular; for if this treaty making power can be taken out of the hands of the Senate, another and another may, until being deprived of their whole authority, they are reduced to a nullity, contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution. He again reminded the houſe of the nature of the compact, during the war; when ſtates large and ſmall were on a footing in the public councils, and when even then it was found, that the ſmaller were unwilling to make any conceſſions. Again, when it was found neceſſary to give more power to the general government, the ſmaller ſtates took care to preſerve as much of their authority in this reſpect as poſſible. The treaty making power was among thoſe reſerved to the repreſentatives of the ſtate, and to infringe on it, would be drawing the ſyſtem nearer to a conſolidation.

He contended, that if the Senate were diveſted of any portion of this treaty making power, it muſt revert either to the ſtates, or to the people.

He concluded, in the conſideration of this amendment by obſerving that when the conſtitution was formed it was neceſſary to conſult the various circumſtances and diſcordant intereſts of different States: The people of the United States did not at that time meet upon original ground, but it was neceſſary to bend to exiſting circumſtances, and he inſiſted, that it was not more proper to diveſt the Senate of their weight in the government, than it is proper for the deſpots of Europe to wiſh to give a government to France.

Mr. Evans next ſpoke againſt the reſolution which contemplates a proviſion in the conſtitution, to prevent a judge from holding any other office. He ſhewed that the exiſting proviſions of the Federal and Virginia conſtitutions were nearly ſimilar in this reſpect; yet the Virginians did not talk of altering thoſe proviſions in their own conſtitution. What could their anxiety for an alteration in the Federal Conſtitution proceed from? No doubt, from a philanthropic deſire of ſerving the People of the United States, in preference even to themſelves; they wiſhed to enlarge the practice of the Chriſtian rule, to do to a neighbour as to themſelves. Yet notwithſtanding theſe worthy motives, their conduct bore the appearance of an attack on a man to whom this country owes far more than they ever can pay.

*From the Gazette of the United States.*

Mr. FENNO,

I fend you a Walhington Paper, containing fome Observations on *A Speech*, read by Dr. LEIB, in the House of Representatives of this State, during their late Session. YOURS, C.

---

THE extract published in your last Telegraphe may have its merits; but loft sentiment, good reasoning, or that kind of knowledge which is acquired by observation and experience, muft not be looked for in it. It seems the work of a young politician, entirely undisciplined, and should be received with the extreameft diffidence.

It is the fault of young and warm minds to be unsuspicious, and to imagine the world governed by virtue.—Poets have fancied a golden age, and visionaries have predicted a millenium; if we did caft our lots in fuch times we might indeed dispense with treaties.

"What have to do with treaties," fays this new statesman, "three thousand miles distant from Europe, poffeffing every thing neceffary for man, no enemy contiguous, and competent to repel every attack?" I confefs if we could be content to ftay at home, and make other nations content to keep three thousand miles off from us, I should be of his opinion, that treaties were ufeleis. But if either we will go to other nations, or if other nations will come to us, I do not think a treaty, regulating the terms of our intercourfe, is not an ill. We have at prefent fome very unwelcome vifitors, even within our territory, and if he would without a treaty perfuade them to keep three thousand miles off, we fhould have fome proof of his reasoning powers, and the truth of his opinions. Surely the fame augments of mutual convenience, which would perfuade us to make no treaties, will perfuade the British and Spanish governors to furrender the poffs, and perfuade the Indians to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. Did not the walls of Jericho fall down at the found of rams horns? but until he can do fo much as this for us, fince thofe people are here and will be troublefome, let us make one treaty to keep them quiet and get them away; and then if we can do without them, let us make no more. For my part, when a man is willing to liften to reason, and little differences by a contract or an arbitration, I like this way better than the heroic way of knocking him down.

"Are treaties of alliance neceffary to us." I know of none that we have but that with France, in the year 1778. I do not know that any others are neceffary to us, nor that now. I believe, at the time it was made, it was of fome ufe to us; and unleis we can bind other nations to their good behaviour, I do not know but the time may come, when, perhaps, fome other may be neceffary to us. I cannot calculate events; and, 'till the age of reason arrives (on which all his calculations fo in founded) I am difpofed to take all the security I can againft the vices of nations.

"But which ever way he turns his eyes, treaties prefent a ghaftly fpectacle. They always bind the weak, but they have no cord ftrong enough for the powerful." If the weak cannot bind the ftrong by a treaty, I do not know what other cord the weak can ufe. He would surely not advife them to ufe force. And it will not bind his own fyftem of moral obligation, if a poftive obligation be fuperadded to it. The natural duty to refpect the life of another, is not weakened by the command *thou fhalt not kill*, or the ftatute againft murder.

"To commercial treaties his objections are not fo ftrong; but he affirms, that commerce ought to be free as air, and left like ftreams to feek its own level." This, like many other things, would be very defirable, if it could be accomplifhed. But like the precept, "to give your coat to him who takes your cloak—and to turn your left cheek to him who ftrikes your right," this doctrine, excellent as it is, will not do for a literally practical application, 'till we get to the age of reason. Whenever this politician can make nations and men rationally purfue their true intereits, I will agree, not only that there fhall be no treaties, but alfo that there fhall be no laws, and that every man do what feems good in his own eyes. But it is unfortunate for his conclufions, that he *makes* his premifes, and does no *find* them. He fuppofes a ftate of things, and then reafons from it as real. He draws men as they ought to be, not as they are.

"What commercial treaties has the Emperor of China?" Our politician might as well have afked what commercial treaties has the Emperor of the Eskimaux Indians, the Hottentots, or the Laplanders? And I may ask, what is that to us, unleis we be in the fame fituation? When men either want nothing, or have nothing to give, they need no commerce; and when they have a commerce in which none can rival them, they may make their own terms, without afking the confent of any others. China contains about two hundred millions of inhabitants, and there are born in it every year a number equal to about one third of the whole number of inhabitants in the United States. It abounds in arts and manufactures, and its foil is cultivated to the utmoft poffible extent, and fo incompetent are all their exertions to procure from the fruits of the earth and the fifhes of the fea a bare fubfiftence, that they are fometimes obliged, and the law permits them, to expofe their infants to perifh. If he had afked, why do not the people of the United States do fo too? I fhould have thought the queftion juft as pertinent, and the argument arifing from it juft as conclufive. The ufe of commercial treaties, I had thought generally acknowledged. The want of one with Britain has been a conftant theme of complaint, fince 1783.—And fo ftrongly were we impreffed with the injuftice of her refufing it to us, that, juft before Mr. Jay was fent to make the prefent treaty, the Houfe of Repreferitatives of the United States was about to make a law to punifh Britain for not making fuch a treaty with us; and defifted only in confequence of his miffion. Britain law all this before her, and I dare fay gave us the beft terms fhe fafely could, in order to keep us quiet.

"The right of originating money bills," fays this writer, "is, by the conftitution, vefted exclufively in the Houfe of Repreferitatives." I do not know that. I do not recollect, that the conftitution fpeaks of money bills; nor do I know what he means by money bills. He feems to me to mean appropriation bills; and the Conftitution does not veft in the houfe of repreferitatives the exclufive right of originating thefe. The Conftitution provides that "all bills for raifing revenue fhall originate in the houfe of repreferitatives," that is, the houfe of repreferitatives fhall firft point out the manner and objects of taxation; but it is not very logical, to conclude from this, that the Senate cannot firft point out, to what purpofes the taxes fhall be applied.

I cannot tell for what end the extract was published here at this time. I wifh true opinions to prevail, and for this purpofe only have I made thefe few remarks on it. The extract fhows a good heart, and fome fancy, but a falfe judgment, and very weak reasoning.

---

# Lateft European Intelligence,

VIENNA, January 16.

THE firft who received the French Princefs Royal of France in his capital were the Archdukes and Archduchefs's. The Emperor and Empreis honoured her with a vifit foon after her arrival, and received her with open arms; to her own place of refidence, the Princefs wept bitterly.

The only article preferved by the French Princefs, from the effects which were put into her carriage at Paris, is faid to be a fmall parcel which befides a fmall quantity of linen, contained three miniature pictures, and fome hair of her father, mother, and the Princefs Elizabeth, her aunt; alfo a pair of garters, knit by her late unfortunate mother, out of the threads of an old piece of tapeftry, which fhe found in her prifon.

ITALY, February 4.

The French army in Italy is augmenting to 100 000 men and their intention is reported to be to attack the fortreffes in Piedmont and Lombardy at the fame time.—The ftorm flies between them and the Piedmontefe ftill continue, and it is now confidently aflerted that the king of Sardinia does not intend to conclude a feparate peace.—The inhabitants of Cagliari, and Saffari, are faid to be unanimoufly for war.

ROCHEFORT, November 29.

The divifion from the coaft of Africa, compofed of the Experiment man of war, the Vigilante frigate, three corvettes, a gabare (fighte) and fome prizes entered the road of Rochefort, on the 27th inft. They are richly loaded with gold duft, plattices, muflin, ivory, &c. The loweft tailor, it is faid, will have merchandize to the value of 20,000 livres in fpecie. This divifion has burnt the 2 richeft factories belonging to the Englifh on the coaft of Africa, and 72 veffels with rich cargoes. The lofs of the Engliih, at a moderate calculation, is eftimated at 50 millions.

FRANCKFORT, February 15.

All the houfes ufed for pleafure have been feized at Strafbourg, when fome perfons going to the threatre in their carriages, were obliged to leave them, the cattle being forcibly taken away. On the third inft the guillotine was again put in motion in that place, and an emigrant prieft belonging to one of the richeft families in the department of the upper Rhine was executed.

CHOLET, January 27.

Since Stofflet has taken off the mafk, in order to act in concert with Charette and Sapinaud, conftemation reigns in the country places, the inhabitants of which are curfing them: while feveral of them, out of fear leaft the Republican forces fhould not be fufficient, appeared prepared to march.

Stofflet has iffued proclamations, in which he invites the citizens to come and fight for their King; it being better, he fays, to have one King than feven hundred and fifty-five.

HAGUE, February 13.

The committee of maritime affairs have propofed to make a lottery of 50,000 florins, the tickets of which are to be diftributed to thofe perfons who are willing to enter into the fea fervice. A tranfport with 300 Dutch and French emigrants aboard, going to the Weft-Indies, has been carried into Flufhing. We have juft now learned, that the ftate prifoner Van de Spiegel, on his journey to Woerden, has been ftruck with a paralytic ftroke, and his recovery is rather doubtful.

The municipality of Utrecht fent notice to the States-General, that 20 officers of the Orange party in Weftphalia, who had been taken prifoners by the French, were on the road to the Hague, and yefterday they arrived under a ftrong efcort; it is generally thought they will be executed.

EDENBURGH, February 29.

The Dutchefs of York, Capt. Denoon, from Leith to London, taken by the Vengeur privateer, 20th current, and carried into Oftend, had on board above 100 recruits belonging to the Royals and 42d regiment, and was chiefly loaded with fhot and fhells from Carron Company for Government.

LONDON, January 1.

The following Prize Queftion has been propofed by the Phyfical Claffe of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin: "Of what nature are thofe component parts of earth, which are difcovered by the help of Chimical Analyfis, to exift in the various fpecies of native grain? Do they enter into the grain in the form of which they are found there, or are they generated by the vital faculty and the operation of the organs of vegetation?"

A few days ago, a man who had the appearance of a labourer, was found ftrangled in a field near Camberwell, in Surrey. It appeared that he had ftolen a fheep, the hind legs of which he had tied together, and put them over his forehead, in order to carry it away; but it is thought, that in getting over the gate, the fheep ftruggled, and by a fudden fpring, its feet flipt down to his throat; for in that pofture they were found, the animal hanging on the one fide of the gate, and the dead man on the other.

February 20.

It is with great concern we obferve, that the outward bound fleet which failed a few days fince from Cork, has not experienced a more fortunate fate than that under Admiral Chriftian. We have already ftated the return of the Glamypus man of war, and of a tranfport belonging to this fleet, to Plymouth; one more is returned to Briftol; and according to letters received yefterday morning from Cork, dated February 23, we learn, "That the greateft part of the fleet with troops, ftores &c. which failed a few days ago for the Weft-Indies, are put back again to that place, the reft are off the harbour. Many of them have received fo much damage, that they muft be repaired, before they can fail again."

The largeft Iron Bridge in the world, is now erecting over the river Wear, at Sunderland.—The arch is fo high, that fhips with upright maffs can paffe under it.

*From Playfair's Hiftory of Jacobinifm, after the Deftruction of the Baftile.*

AMONG many tragical fcenes which the burning of caftles occafioned, one pleafant enough occurred in the province of Dauphiny. The maiter of a caftle being informed, that the inhabitants of a neighbouring village were coming to burn his houfe, aflembled all his friends and dependents as quickly as poffible, and informed them of the buiinefs:—But, fays he, defence will be ufelefs, for other villages will join themfelves to that, and they will finifh with murdering us all; let us fet off to burn their village.

Off they fet, and the two parties met on the road, when the following converfation took place:

*People of the Village.* Well, Sir, you're fetting off, we fee; do you know that we are going to burn your caftle?

*Maiter of the Caftle.* So, fo, that's very well; for we are juft on the road to burn your village.—But whofe orders have you to burn my caftle; are you properly authorifed?

*Village.* We act by orders of the King and the National Aflembly, for the public good.

*Caftle.* That's perfectly right, nothing is more juft, I do the fame; don't let us lofe time, let each obey.

*The Chief of the Village, (after a little pauſe, in a low voice.)* But what do you think of this affair, would it not be better for us both not to obey: We fhall not burn your caftle, and you will not burn our village.

*Caftle.* Well, if you think fo, I agree; let us each return home. Thus ended the expedition.

February 25.

This day a letter from Dover, dated Feb. 24, was received at Lloyd's coffee-houfe, containing the following paragraph:

"I have juft received information from very good authority, that the Dutch fleet, conffting of 14 fail, left the Texel yefterday morning, fteering their courfe to the northward."

PORTSMOUTH, February 26.

This morning an expreis was received by Admiral Sir Peter Parker, from the Admiralty, for all the fhips, at this port, except Admiral Cornwallis's fquadron, to drop down to St. Helen's immediately, and proceed to fea to morrow morning, under the command of Admiral Harvey in the Prince of Wales of 90 guns, who goes with fealed orders.

In confequence of the above order, the following Admiral and Captains who were members of the Court trying Capt. Norman, and whofe fhips are ready for fea, are excufed fitting any more, as the trial is expected to laft many days longer, viz.—Admiral Harvey, Captains Dobb, Sir Charles Cotton, Whitfhed, and Vafhon.

COWES, February 7.

It is with infinite fatisfaction we have it in our power to announce to the public, the fafety of the crew and troops on board the Aurora tranfport, one of Admiral Chriftian's fleet, which has for fome time been given up as totally loft.

About three weeks ago, her maffs and rudder were carried away by a violent guft of wind, and from that time fhe remained a helplefs hog on the water, kept afloat only by the manual exertions of the people at the pumps.—Three veffels bore down to the wreck, in this intermediate fpace, but did not, whether from choice or inability we do not prefume to fay, offer her any affiftance.

On Tuefday laft, being about 10 leagues weft of the Lizard, Captain Hodges of the fhip Sedgely, of Philadelphia, was fo fortunate as to fall in with her, and without the leaft hefitation, determined, at the hazard of his own life, and that of his crew, to refcue thefe miferable people, 160 in number, from that fate which had fo long threatened them, and which from that time they muft have met within a few hours. It fhould be recorded to his honor, that his humanity, aided by nautical fkill, triumphed over the danger that awaited his exertions in the boat, for he brought the whole of them fafe to his own fhip, except one man, who was literally drowned in the boat. The troops are Germans, and have behaved with a fenfibility that evinces much true gratitude to their deliverer: They have tendered Captain Hodges 1000 guineas, which he has nobly refufed, faying, he finds remuneration enough in his own breaft, for the trouble he has had.—One of them being afked if Captain Hodges treated them well, while they were on board, exclaimed, "Sir, this brave American does honour to his country, he gave us all he had; he is a king of men, and we are bound to kifs his feet as long as we live."

CHARLESTON, *(South-Carolina)* March 28.

Yefterday arrived the fhip Auguſta, Callahan, from London.

Capt. Callahan left Falmouth on the 25th of February; he brings accounts of a fevere gale of wind on the 9th of February, having again difperfed the fleet intended for the Weft-Indies. Many of the tranfports were loft, others driven on fhore; it was faid feveral thoufand lives were loft.

The Terrible, a Britifh 74, was loft, and three other fhips of the line, belonging to Admiral Chriftian's fleet, were difmafted, and towed into Plymouth in a very fhattered condition.

A gentleman who came paffenger in Capt. Callahan, fays, that it was generally believed, that the Weft India expedition would be given up.

The fhip Henriette, Capt. Crane, arrived here from Hamburgh, which he left the 2d February.

Accounts had been received at Hamburgh of the efcape from Breft of a fmall fquadron of French fhips, conffting of 8 fail of the line and a few frigates, their deftination not known; that in confequence of this efcape, the Britifh Admiral was much cenfured, and they were apprehenfive of another ftroke at their commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Yefterday arrived here the fhip Atlantic, Capt. Swain, in 18 weeks from Canton. She failed a few days after the fhip Delaware, Capt. Oſmon, ſpoke her on the 3rd

*From the Gazette of the United States,*

Mr. FENNO,

I find you a Washington Paper, containing some Observations on *A Speech*, read by Dr. LEIB, in the House of Representatives of this State, during their late Session. Your's, C.

THE extract published in your last Telegraphe may have its merit; but just sentiment, good reasoning, or that kind of knowledge which is acquired by observation and experience, must not be looked for in it. It seems the work of a young politician, entirely undisciplined, and should be received with the extremest diffidence.

It is the fault of young and warm minds to be unsuspicious, and to imagine the world governed by virtue.—Poets have fancied a golden age, and visionaries have predicted a millenium; if fate had cast our lots in such times we might indeed dispense with treaties.

"What have to do with treaties," says this new statesman, "three thousand miles distant from Europe, possessing every thing necessary for man, no enemy contiguous, and competent to repel every attack?" I confess if we could be content to stay at home, and make other nations content to keep three thousand miles off from us, I should be of his opinion, that treaties were useless. But if either we will go to other nations, or if other nations will come to us, I do not think a treaty, regulating the terms of our intercourse, is not amiss. We have at present some very unwelcome intruders, even within our territory, and if he would without a treaty persuade them to keep three thousand miles off, we should have some proof of his reasoning powers, and the truth of his opinions. Surely the same augments of mutual convenience, which would persuade us to make no treaties, will persuade the British and Spanish garrisons to surrender the posts, and persuade the Indians to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. Did not the walls of Jericho fall down at the sound of rams horns? but until he can do so much as this for us, since those people are here and will be troublesome, let us make one treaty to keep them quiet and get them away; and then if we can do without them, let us make no more. For my part, when a man is willing to listen to reason, and settle differences by a contract or an arbitration, I like this way better than the heroic way of knocking him down.

"Are treaties of alliance necessary to us." I know of none that we have but that with France, in the year 1778. I do not know that any others are necessary to us, nor that now. I believe, at the time it was made, it was of some use to us; and unless we can bind other nations to their good behaviour, I do not know but the time may come, when, perhaps, some other may be necessary to us. I cannot calculate events; and, 'till the age of reason arrives (on which all his calculations seem founded) I am disposed to take all the security I can against the vices of nations.

"But which ever way he turns his eyes, treaties present a ghastly spectacle. They always bind the weak, but they have no cord strong enough for the powerful." If the weak cannot bind the strong by a treaty, I do not know what other cord the weak can use. He would surely not advise them to use force. And it will not hurt his own system of moral obligation, if a positive obligation be superadded to it. The natural duty to respect the life of another, is not weakened by the command *thou shalt not kill*, or the statute against murder.

"To commercial treaties his objections are not so strong; but he asserts, that commerce ought to be free as air, and left like fluids to seek its own level." This, like many other things, would be very desirable, if it could be accomplished. But like the precept, "to give your coat to him who takes your cloak—and to turn your left cheek to him who strikes your right," this doctrine, excellent as it is, will not do for a literally practical application, 'till we get to the age of reason. Whenever this politician can make nations and men rationally pursue their true interests, I will agree, not only that there shall be no treaties, but also that there shall be no laws, and that every man do what seems good in his own eyes. But it is unfortunate for his conclusions, that he *makes* his premises, and does not *find* them. He supposes a state of things, and then reasons from it as real. He draws men as they ought to be, not as they are.

"What commercial treaties has the Emperor of China?" Our politician might as well have asked what commercial treaties has the Emperor of the Eskimaux Indians, the Hottentots, or the Laplanders? And I may ask, what is that to us, unless we be in the same situation? When men either want nothing, or have nothing to give, they need no commerce; and when they have a commerce in which none can rival them, they may make their own terms, without asking the consent of any others. China contains about two hundred millions of inhabitants, and there are born in it every year a number equal to about one third of the whole number of inhabitants in the United States. It abounds in arts and manufactures, and its soil is cultivated to the utmost possible extent, and so incompetent are all their exertions to procure from the fruits of the earth and the fishes of the sea a bare subsistence, that they are sometimes obliged, and the law permits them, to expose their infants to perish. If he had asked, why do not the people of the United States do so too? I should have thought the question just as pertinent, and the argument arising from it just as conclusive. The use of commercial treaties, I had thought generally acknowledged. The want of one with Britain has been a constant theme of complaint, since 1783.—And so strongly were we impressed with the injury of her refusing it to us, that, just before Mr. Jay was sent to make the present treaty, the House of Representatives of the United States was about to make a law to punish Britain for not making such a treaty with us; and desisted only in consequence of his mission. Britain saw all this before her, and I dare say gave us the best terms she safely could, in order to keep us quiet.

"The right of originating money bills," says this writer, "is, by the constitution, vested exclusively in the House of Representatives." I do not know that. I do not recollect, that the constitution speaks of money bills; nor do I know what he means by money bills. He seems to me to mean appropriation bills; and the Constitution does not vest in the house of representatives the exclusive right of originating these. The Constitution provides that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives," that is, the house of representatives shall first point out the manner and objects of taxation; but it is not very logical, to conclude from this, that the Senate cannot first point out, to what purposes the taxes shall be applied.

I cannot tell for what end the extract was published here at this time. I wish true opinions to prevail, and for this purpose only have I made these few remarks on it. The extract shows a good heart, and some fancy, but a false judgment, and very weak reasoning.

# Latest European Intelligence,

VIENNA, January 16.

THE first who received the French Princess Royal of France in this capital were the Archdukes and Archduchesses. The Emperor and Empress honoured her with a visit soon after her arrival, and received her with open arms; in her own place of residence, the Princess wept bitterly.

The only article preserved by the French Princess, from the effects which were put into her carriage at Paris, is said to be a small parcel which besides a small quantity of linen, contained three miniature pictures, and some hair of her father, mother, and the Princess Elizabeth, her aunt; also a pair of garters, knit by her late unfortunate mother, out of the threads of an old piece of tapestry, which she found in her prison.

ITALY, February 4.

The French army in Italy is augmenting to 100,000 men and their intention is reported to be to attack the fortresses in Piedmont and Lombardy at the same time.—The skirmishes between them and the Piedmontese still continue, and it is now confidently asserted that the king of Sardinia does not intend to conclude a separate peace.—The inhabitants of Cagliari, and Sassari, are said to be unanimously for war.

ROCHEFORT, November 29.

The division from the coast of Africa, composed of the Experiment man of war, the Vigilante frigate, three corvettes, a gabare (lighter) and some prizes entered the road of Rochefort, on the 17th inst. They are richly loaded with gold dust, piastres, muslin, ivory, &c. The lowest sailor, it is said, will have merchandize to the value of 20,000 livres in specie. This division has burnt the 2 richest factories belonging to the English on the coast of Africa, and 72 vessels with rich cargoes. The loss of the English, at a modarate calculation, is estimated at 50 millions.

FRANCKFORT, February 15.

All the horses used for pleasure have been seized at Strasbourg, when some persons going to the threatre in their carriages, were obliged to leave them, the cattle being forcibly taken away. On the third inst. the guillotine was again put in motion in that place, and an emigrant priest belonging to one of the richest families in the department of the upper Rhine was executed.

CHOLET, January 27.

Since Stofflet has taken off the mask, in order to act in concert with Charette and Sapinaud, consternation reigns in the country places, the inhabitants of which are cursing them: while several of them, out of fear least the Republican forces should not be sufficient, appeared prepared to march.

Stofflet has issued proclamations, in which he invites the citizens to come and fight for their King; it being better, he says, to have one King than seven hundred and fifty-five.

HAGUE, February 13.

The committee of maritime affairs have proposed to make a lottery of 50,000 florins, the tickets of which are to be distributed to those persons who are willing to enter into the sea service. A transport with 300 Dutch and French emigrants aboard, going to the West-Indies, has been carried into Flushing. We have just now learned, that the state prisoner Van de Spiegel, on his journey to Woerden, has been seized with a paralytic stroke, and his recovery is rather doubtful.

The municipality of Utretcht sent notice to the States-General, that 20 officers of the Orange party in Westphalia, who had been taken prisoners by the French, were on the road to the Hague, and yesterday they arrived under a strong escort; it is generally thought they will be executed.

EDENBURGH, February 29.

The Dutchess of York, Capt. Denoon, from Leith to London, taken by the Vengeur privateer, 20th current, and carried into Ostend, had on board above 100 recruits belonging to the Royals and 42d regiment, and was chiefly loaded with shot and shells from Carron Company for Government.

LONDON, January 1.

The following Prize Question has been proposed by the Physical Class of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin: "Of what nature are those component parts of earth, which are discovered by the help of Chimical Analysis, to exist in the various species of native grain? Do they enter into the grain in the form of which they are found there, or are they generated by the vital faculty and the operation of the organs of vegetation?"

A few days ago, a man who had the appearance of a labourer, was found strangled in a field near Camberwell, in Surrey. It appeared that he had stolen a sheep, the hind legs of which he had tied together, and put them over his forehead, in order to carry it away; but it is thought, that in getting over the gate, the sheep struggled, and by a sudden spring, its feet slipt down to his throat; for in that posture they were found, the animal hanging on the one side of the gate, and the dead man on the other.

February 20.

It is with great concern we observe, that the outward bound fleet which sailed a few days since from Cork, has not experienced a more fortunate fate than that under Admiral Christian. We have already stated the return of the Grampus man of war, and of a transport belonging to this fleet, to Plymouth; one more is returned to Bristol; and according to letters received yesterday morning from Cork, dated February 13, we learn, "That the greatest part of the fleet with troops, stores &c. which sailed a few days ago for the West-Indies, are put back again to that place, the rest are off the harbour. Many of them have received so much damage, that they must be repaired, before they can sail again."

The largest Iron Bridge in the world, is now erecting over the river Wear, at Sunderland.—The arch is so high, that ships with upright masts can pass under it.

*From Playfair's History of Jacobinism, after the Destruction of the Bastile.*

AMONG many tragical scenes which the burning of castles occasioned, one pleasant enough occurred in the province of Dauphiny. The master of a castle being informed, that the inhabitants of a neighbouring village were coming to burn his house, assembled all his friends and dependents as quickly as possible, and informed them of the business:—But, says he, defence will be useless, for other villages will join themselves to that, and they will finish with murdering us all; let us set off to burn their village.

Off they set, and the two parties met on the road, when the following conversation took place:

*People of the Village.* Well, Sir, you're setting off, we see; do you know that we are going to burn your castle?

*Master of the Castle.* So, so, that's very well; for we are just on the road to burn your village.—But whose orders have you to burn my castle; are you properly authorised?

*Village.* We act by orders of the King and the National Assembly, for the public good.

*Castle.* That's perfectly right, nothing is more just, I do the same; don't let us lose time, let each obey.

*The Chief of the Village, (after a little pause, in a low voice.)* But what do you think of this affair, would it not be better for us both not to obey: We shall not burn your castle, and you will not burn our village.

*Castle.* Well, if you think so, I agree; let us each return home. Thus ended the expedition.

February 25.

This day a letter from Dover, dated Feb. 24, was received at Lloyd's coffee-house, containing the following paragraph:

"I have just received information from very good authority, that the Dutch fleet, consisting of 14 sail, left the Texel yesterday morning, steering their course to the northward."

PORTSMOUTH, February 26.

This morning an express was received by Admiral Sir Peter Parker, from the Admiralty, for all the ships, of this port, except Admiral Cornwallis's squadron, to drop down to St. Helen's immediately, and proceed to sea to morrow morning, under the command of Admiral Harvey in the Prince of Wales of 90 guns, who goes with sealed orders.

In consequence of the above order, the following Admiral and Captains who were members of the Court trying Capt. Norman, and whose ships are ready for sea, are excused sitting any more, as the trial is expected to last many days longer, viz.—Admiral Harvey, Captains Dobb, Sir Charles Cotton, Whitshed, and Vashon.

COWES, February 7.

It is with infinite satisfaction we have it in our power to announce to the public, the safety of the crew and troops on board the Aurora transport, one of Admiral Christian's fleet, which has for some time been given up, as totally lost.

About three weeks ago, her masts and rudder were carried away by a violent gust of wind, and from that time she remained a helpless log on the water, kept afloat only by the manual exertions of the people at the pumps.—Three vessels bore down to the wreck, in this intermediate space, but did not, whether from choice or inability we do not presume to say, offer her any assistance.

On Tuesday last, being about 10 leagues west of the Lizard, Captain Hodges of the ship Sedgely, of Philadelphia, was so fortunate as to fall in with her, and without the least hesitation, determined, at the hazard of his own life, and that of his crew, to rescue these miserable people, 160 in number, from that fate which had so long threatened them, and which from that time they must have met within a few hours. It should be recorded to his honor, that his humanity, aided by nautical skill, triumphed over the danger that awaited his exertions in the boat, for he brought the whole of them safe to his own ship, except one man, who was literally drowned in the boat. The troops are Germans, and have behaved with a sensibility that evinces much true gratitude to their deliverer: They have tendered Captain Hodges 1000 guineas, which he has nobly refused, saying, he finds remuneration enough in his own breast, for the trouble he has had. —One of them being asked if Captain Hodges treated them well, while they were on board, exclaimed, "Sir, this brave American does honour to his country, he gave us all he had; he is a king of men, and we are bound to kiss his feet as long as we live."

CHARLESTON, *(South-Carolina)* March 28.

Yesterday arrived the ship Augusta, Callahan, from London.

Capt. Callahan left Falmouth on the 25th of February; he brings accounts of a severe gale of wind on the 9th of February, having again dispersed the fleet intended for the West-Indies. Many of the transports were lost, others driven on shore; it was said several thousand lives were lost.

The Terrible, a British 74, was lost, and three other ships of the line, belonging to Admiral Christian's fleet, were dismasted, and towed into Plymouth in a very shattered condition.

A gentleman who came passenger in Capt. Callahan, says, that it was generally believed, that the West India expedition would be given up.

The ship Henriette, Capt. Crane, arrived here from Hamburgh, which he left the 2d February.

Accounts had been received at Hamburgh of the escape from Brest of a small squadron of French ships, consisting of 8 sail of the line and a few frigates, their destination not known; that in consequence of this escape, the British Admiral was much censured, and they were apprehensive of another stroke at their commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Atlantic, Capt. Swain, in 18 weeks from Canton. She sailed a few days after the ship Delaware, Capt. Osmon, spoke her on the 31st

December, and passed company the 8th of January, all well. Left at Canton the America and Sampson for New-York.

Yesterday arrived the ship India, Capt. Ahmead, from Calcutta, which she left 9th of December. The Ganges, Capt. Tingey arrived on the 26th of November. The Cleopatra was to sail for Bombay, and the Birmingham Packet for Philadelphia in a few days.

The William and Henry of Salem had sailed for New-York.

The following is the decision and sentence expressed by Judge Marcomb, of the island of Montserrat, on a late condemnation of an American vessel, viz.

"I condemn this vessel (said he) for trading with the French, a nation I detest as much as I do the furies of hell." An excellent reason indeed!

The brig Columbia, Capt. Holland, and the schooner Unity, Hoyt, both of Newburyport, from Guadaloupe were taken on the 7th of March last by the Ganges, a British 74, and sent into Montserrat, where it was supposed they would meet the same decision as above.

## CONGRESS.

April 6.

After disposing of some petitions, Mr. Bourne called for the order of the day, on the message of the President, in answer to the resolution of that house, calling for certain papers relative to the treaty lately concluded with Great Britain; when just as the Speaker was about to put the question,

Mr. N. Smith rose to oppose the motion. He said he wished the house to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. It appeared to him very necessary to go into a committee of the whole on that subject, and perfectly unnecessary to take up time in discussing the message of the President. It was well known, that the 1st of June, was the time fixed for the British to give up the Western Posts. It was also well known, that many gentlemen in that house had declared, that the treaty lately concluded with Great-Britain, was not obligatory on one nation, was not obligatory on that house, until it had received their sanction. If this opinion was just, he apprehended the British were not bound to give up the posts, until that house had declared the treaty binding. He was one of those who believed this opinion was incorrect; he believed that house had no participating power in making treaties; but there was no man who would say, they had not the physical power to break the treaty: and, after what had taken place in that house, may it not be conceived the British will refuse to give up the posts, before the treaty had been acted upon by them. If this was likely to be the case, they had no time to lose. It was then the 6th of April; it would take a month to transmit the ratification to the necessary place, and there would remain only 23 or 24 days for the business to pass through both houses. This, it would be allowed, was a short period; and what, said he, may be the event of delaying the consideration so long, as that the British will not deliver up the posts at the time appointed? This could not be determined; but of this much he was certain, nations were judges in their own cause. As long as each nation kept exactly the line marked out, there could be no excuse for a breach in the other party; but, as soon as one or the other is guilty of a breach of contract, the consequences cannot be foreseen. —Yeas, 57—Nays, 36.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the message, when Mr. Blount, after a few preliminary observations, moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it being declared by the 2d section of the 2d article of the constitution, "that the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senate present concur," the house of representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties, but that when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution, as to such stipulations, on a law or laws to be passed by Congress, and it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives, in all such cases to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect, and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to the propriety of any application from this house to the executive for information desired by them, and which may relate to any constitutional functions of the house, that the purposes for which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application.

Mr. Harper, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Kitchell, offered a few remarks with respect to the propriety of considering the resolutions now moved, or those laid upon the table by Mr. Kitchell a few days ago; after which Mr. Madison rose, and went at length into the subject, and then the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

## NEW-YORK, April 11.

It is stated in foreign papers that the Court of Denmark is about to acknowledge Mr. Grouvelle, as minister of the French Republic.

The courts of London, Vienna, Petersburg, Turin, and Naples, are determined to continue the war with vigor. The Emperor draws all his forces from the borders of his dominions, Hungary and Bohemia, to reinforce his armies in Italy and on the Rhine. The King of Sardinia is augmenting his army.

The French on their part are making all possible exertions, and the bloody work of carnage is to be renewed.

The following concise account of the state of things, is taken from a Glasgow paper, of March 2.

The general features of all the intelligence which has been received from the Continent for some weeks past, have been strongly indicative of an immediate recommencement of hostilities between the Imperialists and the French.—In the propositions which had been made for a Peace, it is said, that the French agreed to abandon their project of making the Rhine their boundary, and to limit their views to the retention of those countries only which they have incorporated with their own; or, in other words that they would keep possession of Savoy, Liege, and the Austrian Netherlands. To these terms the allies have peremptorily refused to accede, and all hopes of Peace have, of consequence, entirely vanished. Both armies have been considerably augmented;—that of the Imperialists is about to be reinforced by 40,000 Russians.

It would appear that the Dutch fleet which lately sailed from the Texel, had most probably sailed for Bergen in Norway to convoy the East and West-India homeward bound ships which had taken refuge there and were waiting for a convoy.

The Polish Ambassador at Stockholm has laid down his title, and intends living in that capital as a private man; for which purpose he has, under the simple appellation of M. George Potocki, called his creditors together.

The National Debt of Great-Britain may be estimated at present at 345 millions, the interest of which is about 13 millions a year; or one million each lunar month; —being 250,000 l. a week; 41661. for every working day of ten hours, or 79l. a minute, for the interest of the debt!!!

### *RUSSIANS and TURKS.*

The projects of the Empress of Russia have long been a subject of alarm among all thinking Europeans. It appeared clear from her last Treaty with the Turks, that her object was to get command of some important ports on the Black Sea, with a view to erect a naval power in that quarter, as the only certain means of obtaining her ultimate views. These views are evidently, to open the passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, to her ships.—Constantinople is seated on the Straits that separate the Black Sea from the Mediterranean, and unless the Turks can be compelled to open the navigation of the Straits, a vast tract of Russian Territory, and as fine a wheat country, as there is on earth, on the North of the Black Sea, must remain without a foreign market. There is very little question now that the Empress has formed the vast project of opening the navigation of that Strait. To effect this, the power of the Porte must be reduced.

As preliminaries of this plan, the Empress secured to herself by the last Treaty of Peace with the Porte, the important post of Oczakow, on the North borders of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the great river, Nieper, together with the Crimea.

The next step was to take possession of a large part of Poland, which intervenes between Russia and the Black Sea.—While this nefarious business was going on, she has been building and equipping a strong naval force on the Black Sea, which already amounts to 8 ships of the line, 17 frigates, 75 transports able to convey 900 men each, 162 smaller ones, and a great number of galies.—She has also a land army of 250,000 men spread along her newly acquired dominions in Poland, on the borders of Turkey.

The Turks are preparing to resist this formidable project, and a short time will probably open a scene of conflict and blood, between those powers, far exceeding any of their former wars.

Should the Empress succeed, (and what has not her policy and strength been able to accomplish?) she will perhaps demolish the Ottoman Empire.—At any rate, she will compel a free navigation of the Straits of Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

An event of this kind would vary the aspect of Europe, and affect even the commerce of America.—It would open to merchants an intercourse that would produce incalculable effects.—On the West of the Black Sea, the Danube would roll into that sea immense supplies of provisions, from Bulgaria, Transylvania, and even Hungary. On the North the great rivers, Niester and Nieper, penetrate into Poland and Lithuania on one side, and into Little Tartary and the Ukrain on the other. On the North-East, the river Don penetrates into the government of Woronetz—and on the East, the charming country of Circassia, offers its produce to the enterprizing merchant.

In short, it may be fairly said, that the free navigation of these Straits, would open to adventurous men, the industry and produce of a country equal to half Europe—a country now enslaved, and half barbarous.

The certain effect of this event would be to lower the price of bread in the West of Europe, and of course in America. It is said the finest of wheat, along the Northern borders of the Black Sea, is sold at a shilling Sterling the bushel.—If a free trade, by making a demand for greater quantities, would raise the price in that country; at the same time, by bringing into the markets of Europe and the Colonies, an extra supply, it would lower the price of wheat, in the European and American markets. An equilibrium of prices would soon be found.

A further effect of this event would be, to stimulate industry among the subjects of Russia, Turkey, and the Tartars. A free trade would route exertion, and create wants that labour only could supply. This would lead to a more regular life of civilization, among the half barbarous inhabitants who are scattered over those immense countries. New markets would be opened for the Manufactures of the west of Europe. In short, the commercial consequences of unlocking the navigation of the Black Sea, would be more extensive and important, than any event that has taken place, since the discovery of America.

## NEWPORT, April 19.

On the 9th Instant the House of Representatives of the United States adopted the Resolutions moved by Mr. Blount the preceding Day—Yeas 57, Nays 35.

Last Saturday sailed his Britannic Majesty's Frigate Thetis, Capt. Cochran. During her Stay here, we learn, she discharged the American Seamen she had on board.

On Thursday a Sailor, on board the above Ship, received two Dozen Lashes, for stealing a Cheese from an Inhabitant of the Town, which, with other Articles, he had carried on board for Sale.

The Chevalier de Yrujo, formerly Secretary to the Spanish Embassy at London, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty to the United States, where it has hitherto been customary to send a Charge d'Affaires.

The Tobacco Warehouse in Dumfries, Virginia, has been burnt—lost 1000 Hogsheads of Tobacco—total Value £ 12 000.

A Petition for a Light-House on Cape Cod, is before Congress.

On the 1st Inst. several Petitions were presented from the Western Country, praying the English and Spanish Treaties to be carried into Effect.

MARRIED]—Mr. ASA AMES, of Providence, Merchant, to Miss REBECCA BRATTLE, Daughter of Mr. Robert Brattle, of this Town.

DIED]—At Philadelphia, Mr. THOMAS SAY, one of the oldest and most respectable of its Citizens, in the 87th Year of his Age.

—At Salisbury, North-Carolina, Feb. 16, in the 63d Year of his Age, Mr. SAMUEL DAYTON, Son of Col. Isaac Dayton of this Town. His Funeral was attended by the Society of Free Masons, of which he was a Member, and a large Number of other Inhabitants, who paid every Attention due to a beloved Citizen.

—At Boston, THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq; long an eminent Merchant of that Town.

—Last Evening, Miss MARY MARSH, in the 61st Year of her Age.—Her Funeral will be on Thursday next, from her Brother's, Mr. Jonathan Marsh, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, which her Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of Newport, April 18.*

| CLEARED, | For |
|---|---|
| Sloop Joanna, Caswell, | Georgetown |
| —— Sally, Gray, | Providence |
| Schooner Curtiah, Congdon, | Boston |
| —— Olive, Marchant, | Ditto |
| Brig Dolphin, Phillips, | Havanna |
| —— John Cozzens, | Surinam |
| Ship Commerce Lawton, | Amsterdam |
| **ENTERED,** | *From* |
| Sloop Friendship, Peterson, | New-York |
| Schooner Bell, Tallman, | Washington |


THE Managers of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery—have the Satisfaction to inform the Adventurers, that the Drawing will absolutely commence on Thursday the Fifth Day of May, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. at the State-House.

THE Proprietors of the Rhode-Island Bridge, having entered into a Contract for rebuilding said Bridge, have admitted Two Hundred additional Shares, on Condition that the Subscribers thereto, shall pay for each and every Share by them subscribed, Eighty Dollars, at such Times, and in such Parts as the Directors shall notify.——The present Proprietors paying towards rebuilding said Bridge, Thirty Dollars per Share.

Subscriptions for Two Hundred additional Shares are now opened at the Coffee-House, and will be closed at Twelve o'Clock on Saturday next.

The Proprietors are notified to meet at the State House, on Saturday next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Election of Directors, and taking such Measures as shall be necessary in carrying into Execution said Work.

They are also notified, that an Assessment of Ten Dollars on each Share was voted at their last Meeting, payable to the Treasurer at his House, on or before the 25th Instant.

*Per Order,* SAM. SANFORD, *Clerk.*

*Newport, April 18, 1796.*

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant, will be exposed to Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at the South End of Thames-Street,

A Lot of Land, containing between Three and Four Acres.

*Newport April 18 1796*

The *YOUNG NIMROD,*

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,

Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an insured Colt.

Good Pasturing, for Mares, at 3 s. per Week.

*Newport, April 4, 1796.*

THE Hon. Town-Council of South-Kingstown, having appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG PECKHAM, late of said Town, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months from the 11th Day of April, 1796 being allowed for the Creditors to exhibit their Claims, otherwise they will be foreclosed—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, at any Time within the aforesaid Term.

FREEMAN PERRY,
JOHN CONGDON.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Executor.*

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Thousand Feet of well-seasoned PINE BOARDS, stuck above a Year, at the Price of green Lumber——and a few Loads of the best HAY

*Likewise, on a liberal Credit,*

Fine old Teneriff-WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation——This Article may be exchanged for West India Rum, English Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandise.——Inquire of the Printer.

December, and passed company the 6th of January, all well. Left at Canton the America and Sampson for New-York.

Yesterday arrived the ship India, Capt. Ashmead, from Calcutta, which she left 9th of December. The Ganges, Capt. Tingey arrived on the 26th of November. The Cleopatra was to sail for Bombay, and the Birmingham Packet for Philadelphia in a few days.

The William and Henry of Salem had sailed for New-York.

The following is the decision and sentence expressed by Judge Harcomb, of the island of Montserrat, on a late condemnation of an American vessel, viz.

"I condemn this vessel (said he) for trading with the French, a nation I detest as much as I do the furies of hell." An excellent reason indeed!

The brig Columbia, Capt. Holland, and the schooner Unity, Hoyt, both of Newburyport, from Guadaloupe were taken on the 7th of March last by the Ganges, a British 74, and sent into Montserrat, where it was supposed they would meet the same decision as above.

## CONGRESS.

April 6.

After disposing of some petitions, Mr. Bourne called for the order of the day, on the message of the President, in answer to the resolution of that house, calling for certain papers relative to the treaty lately concluded with Great Britain; when just as the Speaker was about to put the question,

Mr. N. Smith rose to oppose the motion. He said he wished the house to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. It appeared to him very necessary to go into a committee of the whole on that subject, and perfectly unnecessary to take up time in discussing the message of the President. It was well known, that the 1st of June, was the time fixed for the British to give up the Western Posts. It was also well known, that many gentlemen in that house had declared, that the treaty lately concluded with Great-Britain, was not obligatory on the nation, was not obligatory on that house, until it had received their sanction. If this opinion was just, he apprehended the British were not bound to give up the posts, until that house had declared the treaty binding. He was one of those who believed this opinion was incorrect; he believed that house had no participating power in making treaties; but there was no man who would say, they had not the physical power to break the treaty: and, after what had taken place in that house, may it not be conceived the British will refuse to give up the posts, before the treaty had been acted upon by them. If this was likely to be the case, they had no time to lose. It was then the 6th of April; it would take a month to transmit the ratification to the necessary place, and there would remain only 23 or 24 days for the business to pass through both houses. This, it would be allowed, was a short period; and what, said he, may be the event of delaying the consideration so long, as that the British will not deliver up the posts at the time appointed? This could not be determined; but of this much he was certain, nations were judges in their own cause. As long as each nation kept exactly the line marked out, there could be no excuse for a breach in the other party; but, as soon as one or the other is guilty of a breach of contract, the consequences cannot be foreseen. —Yeas, 57—Nays, 36.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the message, when Mr. Blount, after a few preliminary observations, moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it being declared by the 2d section of the 2d article of the constitution, "that the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senate present concur," the house of representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties, but that when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution, as to such stipulations, on a law or laws to be passed by Congress, and it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives, in all such cases to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect, and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to the propriety of any application from this house to the executive for information desired by them, and which may relate to any constitutional functions of the house, that the purposes for which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application.

Mr. Harper, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Kitchell, offered a few remarks with respect to the propriety of considering the resolutions now moved, or those laid upon the table by Mr. Kitchell a few days ago; after which Mr. Madison rose, and went at length into the subject, and then the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

It is stated in foreign papers that the Court of Denmark is about to acknowledge Mr. Grouvelle, as minister of the French Republic.

The courts of London, Vienna, Petersburg, Turin, and Naples, are determined to continue the war with vigor. The Emperor draws all his forces from the borders of his dominions, Hungary and Bohemia, to reinforce his armies in Italy and on the Rhine. The King of Sardinia is augmenting his army.

The French on their part are making all possible exertions, and the bloody work of carnage is to be renewed.

The following concise account of the state of things, is taken from a Glasgow paper, of March 1.

The general features of all the intelligence which has been received from the Continent for some weeks past, have been strongly indicative of an immediate recommencement of hostilities between the Imperialists and the French.—In the propositions which had been made for a Peace, it is said, that the French agreed to abandon their project of making the Rhine their boundary, and to limit their views to the retention of those countries only which they have incorporated with their own; or, in other words that they would keep possession of Savoy, Liege, and the Austrian Netherlands. To these terms the allies have peremptorily refused to accede, and all hopes of Peace have, of consequence, entirely vanished. Both armies have been considerably augmented;—that of the Imperialists is about to be reinforced by 40,000 Russians.

It would appear that the Dutch fleet which lately sailed from the Texel, had most probably sailed for Bergen in Norway to convoy the East and West-India homeward bound ships which had taken refuge there and were waiting for a convoy.

The Polish Ambassador at Stockholm has laid down his title, and intends living in that capital as a private man; for which purpose he has, under the simple appellation of M. George Potocki, called his creditors together.

The National Debt of Great-Britain may be estimated at present at 345 millions, the interest of which is about 13 millions a year; or one million each lunar month; —being 250,000 l. a week; 4166 l. for every working day of ten hours, or 79 l. a minute, for the interest of the debt!!!

*RUSSIANS and TURKS.*

The projects of the Empress of Russia have long been a subject of alarm among all thinking Europeans. It appeared clear from her last Treaty with the Turks, that her object was to get command of some important ports on the Black Sea, with a view to erect a naval power in that quarter, as the only certain means of obtaining her ultimate views. These views are evidently, to open the passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, to her ships.—Constantinople is seated on the Straits that separate the Black Sea from the Mediterranean, and unless the Turks can be compelled to open the navigation of the Straits, a vast tract of Russian Territory, and as fine a wheat country, as there is on earth, on the North of the Black Sea, must remain without a foreign market. There is very little question now that the Empress has formed the vast project of opening the navigation of that Strait. To effect this, the power of the Porte must be reduced.

As preliminaries of this plan, the Empress secured to herself by the last Treaty of Peace with the Porte, the important post of Oczakow, on the North borders of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the great river, Nieper, together with the Crimea.

The next step was to take possession of a large part of Poland, which intervenes between Russia and the Black Sea.—While this nefarious business was going on, she has been building and equipping a strong naval force on the Black Sea, which already amounts to 8 ships of the line, 17 frigates, 75 transports able to convey 700 men each, 162 smaller ones, and a great number of gallies.—She has also a land army of 150,000 men spread along her newly acquired dominions in Poland, on the borders of Turkey.

The Turks are preparing to resist this formidable project, and a short time will probably open a scene of contest and blood, between those powers, far exceeding any of their former wars.

Should the Empress succeed, (and what has not her policy and strength been able to accomplish?) she will perhaps demolish the Ottoman Empire.—At any rate, she will compel a free navigation of the Straits of Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

An event of this kind would vary the aspect of Europe, and affect even the commerce of America.——It would open to merchants an intercourse that would produce incalculable effects.—On the West of the Black Sea, the Danube would roll into that sea immense supplies of provisions, from Bulgania, Transylvania, and even Hungary. On the North the great rivers, Niester and Nieper, penetrate into Poland and Lithuania on one side, and into Little Tartary and the Ukrain on the other. On the North-East, the river Don penetrates into the government of Woronetsk—and on the East, the charming country of Circassia, offers its produce to the enterprizing merchant.

In short, it may be fairly said, that the free navigation of these Straits, would open to adventurous men, the industry and produce of a country equal to half Europe—a country now enslaved, and half barbarous.

The certain effect of this event would be to lower the price of bread in the West of Europe, and of course in America. It is said the finest of wheat, along the Northern borders of the Black Sea, is sold at a shilling sterling the bushel.——If a free trade, by making a demand for greater quantities, would raise the price in that country; at the same time, by bringing into the markets of Europe and the Colonies, an extra supply, it would lower the price of wheat, in the European and American markets. An equilibrium of prices would soon be found.

A further effect of this event would be, to stimulate industry among the subjects of Russia, Turkey, and the Tartars. A free trade would rouse exertion, and create wants that labour only could supply. This would lead to a more regular life of civilization, among the half barbarous inhabitants who are scattered over those immense countries. New markets would be opened for the Manufactures of the west of Europe. In short, the commercial consequences of unlocking the navigation of the Black Sea, would be more extensive and important, than any event that has taken place, since the discovery of America.

NEWPORT, April 19.

On the 7th Instant the House of Representatives of the United States adopted the Resolutions moved by Mr. Blount the preceding Day—Yeas 57, Nays 35.

Last Saturday sailed his Britannic Majesty's Frigate Thetis, Capt. Cochran. During her Stay here, we learn, she discharged the American Seamen she had on board.

On Thursday a Sailor, on board the above Ship, received two Dozen Lashes, for stealing a Cheese from an Inhabitant of the Town, which, with other Articles, he had carried on board for Sale.

The Chevalier de Yrujo, formerly Secretary to the Spanish Embassy at London, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty in the United States, where it has hitherto been customary to send a Charge d'Affaires.

The Tobacco Warehouse in Dumfries, Virginia, has been burnt—lost 1000 Hogsheads of Tobacco—total Value £ 12,000.

A Petition for a Light-House on Cape Cod, is before Congress.

On the 1st Inst. several Petitions were presented from the Western Country, praying the English and Spanish Treaties to be carried into Effect.

MARRIED ]—Mr. ASA AMES, of Providence, Merchant, to Miss REBECCA BRATTLE, Daughter of Mr. Robert Brattle, of this Town.

DIED ]—At Philadelphia, Mr. THOMAS SAY, one of the oldest and most respectable of its Citizens, in the 87th Year of his Age.

—At Salisbury, North-Carolina, Feb. 16, in the 30th Year of his Age, Mr. SAMUEL DAYTON, Son of Col. Isaac Dayton of this Town. His Funeral was attended by the Society of Free Masons, of which he was a Member, and a large Number of other Inhabitants, who paid every Attention due to a beloved Citizen.

—At Boston, THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq; long an eminent Merchant of that Town.

—Last Evening, Miss MARY MARSH, in the 21st Year of her Age.—Her Funeral will be on Thursday next, from her Brother's, Mr. Jonathan Marsh, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, which her Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*District of Newport, April 18.*

| CLEARED, | For |
|---|---|
| Sloop Joanna, Caswell, | Georgetown |
| —— Sally, Gray, | Providence |
| Schooner Curziah, Congdon, | Boston |
| —— Olive, Marchant, | Ditto |
| Brig Dolphin, Phillips, | Havanna |
| —— John Cozzens, | Surinam |
| Ship Commerce Lawton, | Amsterdam |
| **ENTERED,** | *From* |
| Sloop Friendship, Peterson, | New-York |
| Schooner Bell, Tallman, | Washington |


THE Managers of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery—have the Satisfaction to inform the Adventurers, that the Drawing will absolutely commence on Thursday the Fifth Day of May, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. at the State-House.

THE Proprietors of the Rhode-Island Bridge, having entered into a Contract for rebuilding said Bridge, have admitted Two Hundred additional Shares, on Condition that the Subscribers thereto, shall pay for each and every Share by them subscribed, Eighty Dollars, at such Times, and in such Parts as the Directors shall notify.——The present Proprietors paying towards rebuilding said Bridge, Thirty Dollars per Share.

Subscriptions for Two Hundred additional Shares are now opened at the Coffee-House, and will be closed at Twelve o'Clock on Saturday next.

The Proprietors are notified to meet at the State House, on Saturday next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Election of Directors, and taking such Measures as shall be necessary in carrying into Execution said Work.

They are also notified, that an Assessment of Ten Dollars on each Share was voted at their last Meeting, payable to the Treasurer at his House, on or before the 25th Instant.

*Per Order,* SAM. SANFORD, *Clerk.*
*Newport, April 18, 1796.*

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant, will be exposed to Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at the South End of Thames-Street,

A Lot of Land, containing between Three and Four Acres.

*Newport, April 18 1796.*

The *YOUNG NIMROD,*

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,

Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an insured Colt.

Good Pasturing, for Mares, at 3 s. per Week.

*Newport, April 4, 1796.*

THE Hon. Town-Council of South-Kingstown, having appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG PECKHAM, late of said Town, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months from the 11th Day of April, 1796 being allowed for the Creditors to exhibit their Claims, otherwise they will be foreclosed—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, at any Time within the abovesaid Term.

FREEMAN PERRY,
JOHN CONGDON.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Executor.*

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Thousand Feet of well-seasoned PINE BOARDS, stuck above a Year, at the Price of green Lumber——and a few Loads of the best HAY.

*Likewise, on a liberal Credit,*

Fine old Teneriff-WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation —— This Article may be exchanged for West India Rum, English Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandise.—— Inquire of the Printer.

## An ODE to SPRING.

I.

HAIL, genial Goddess! blooming Spring!
Thy blest return, O let me sing,
And aid my languid lays;
Let me not sick in sloth supine,
While all creation at thy shrine
Its annual tribute pays.

II.

Escap'd from winter's freezing power,
Each sweet flow'r greets thee, and each flower,
Whose fragrant scent of the rose,
By nature (artists hardened!) dress'd,
The snow drop comes in lily'd vest,
Prophetic of thy reign.

III.

The lark now strains his warbling throat,
And with a loud and cheerful note
Gives echo from her cell.
Be warn'd, ye fair, that often round,
A beauteous nymph became a *sound*,
By having lov'd too well.

IV.

The brighter sun'd sun, with warmth divine,
Entices and th' obscure shrine
Their latent buds display:
Again the streams refresh the plains,
While winter bound in icy chains,
And pack'ring hies his way.

V.

Life giving zephirs hover round,
And radiant glows the enamel'd ground,
With nature's vary'd hues:
Not so returns our youth decay'd,
Alas! not art, nor sun, nor shade,
The spring of life renews.

VI.

The sun's too quick reviving beam,
Dissolves at once the human dream,
And brings on apointed hour:
Too late we catch his parting ray,
And mourn the shady wasted day,
No longer in our pow'r.

VII.

Then happiest he, whose toughen'd sight
Pursues, by virtue's steady light,
A hope beyond the skies;
Where frowning winter ne'er shall come,
But rosy Spring forever bloom,
And suns eternal rise.

*American Manufactures.*

DUCK and sewing TWINE,
warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

## Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,
Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.
*November* —1795.

*FOR SALE, BY*

## Christo^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

The PARTNERSHIP of

## Clarke and Hammond

Dissolves (by mutual Consent) on the First Day of next May.——All Persons who are indebted to, or that have Demands upon, said Partnership, are desired to call and settle the same, at, or before the above mentioned Time.

They now have on Hand, sundry Articles, which they will sell Cheap for Cash or good Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Island—among which are,

Bohea TEA, in Chests, Half and Quarter Chests,
BRANDY (French) in Pipes—NUTMEGS, per lb.
Jamaica SPIRITS and West-India RUM, by the Puncheon.
SUGAR, in Hogsheads and Barrels—WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.
GRINDSTONES per Ton.
ANCHORS of various Sizes—SNUFF per Keg.
A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c. &c.—And,
A Consignment of 100 Bolts of Ravens DUCK, entitled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.
*Newport, February* 22, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

## William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

## Tallow-Candles and Soap,

Wholesale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States
Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.
*Newport, April* 5, 1796.

To be Sold, by

## ROBERT STEVENS,

At his STORE,

## An Assortment of Calicoes,

Irish Linens,
Broadcloths and Kerseymeres,
Brandy, by the Pipe,
Bohea Tea, in Chests and Half Chests, or by the Dozen lb.
Superfine and fine Flour by the Barrel,
Rock Salt, by the Bushel,
Tar by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.
*Newport, April* 4, 1796.

FOR SALE,

## 100 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the best Isle of May SALT.——Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.
*Newport, April* 4 1796.

## Grafted Apple-Trees,

To be Sold by
THOMAS PECKHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HULL of a well-built Sloop, of about 80 Tons Burthen, if apply'd for in a Fortnight or Three Weeks:—Inquire of the Printer.
*Newport, April* 2, 1796.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, the 25th of March last, an Apprentice Indian Boy, named JOSEPH GARDNER, Seventeen Years of Age, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, well clad, long Hair; took and carried away with him, a Butter Nut coloured Coatee, green Jacket, a Pair of Indian Overhalls, and besides other Clothing.—Whoever will take up, and return said Boy to me, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, if they do not exceed Three Dollars.—All Persons are forbid harbouring, employing, or carrying off said Boy, on Penalty of the Law.

JAMES WELLS.
*Hopkinton, April* 1, 1796

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 7th of January last, a Negro Woman, named FEBO, about 30 Years of Age.—Whoever will take up said Wench, and return her to her Master, shall have FIVE CENTS Reward, and no Charges.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN, jun.

All Persons are forbid harbouring or concealing her, as they will answer it on the Penalty of the Law.
*South Kingstown April* 4, 1796.

We the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JAMES D. WAY, late of Newport, Cooper, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they think proper, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

WILLIAM MOORE, } *Commissioners.*
EDWARD STANHOPE }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment to

MARY ANN WAY, *Administratrix.*
*Newport, April* 4, 1796

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of EDWARD PERRY, late of Newport, Yeoman, (deceased) represented Insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they shall think fit, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

ROBERT TAYLOR, } *Commissioners.*
EDMUND TOWNSEND }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

EDWARD PERRY, *Administrator.*
*Newport April* 4, 1796.

*State of* RHODE ISLAND *&c.*
*Providence, March* 25, 1796.

THE Creditors of WANTON CRSEY, of North-Kingstown, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition now pending before the General Assembly, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756 for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

*State of Rhode Island &c. March* 29 1796.

THE Creditors of TIMOTHY BROWNELL, of Glasstown, in the County of Newport, Butcher, alias Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756 for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD *Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE, a LOT and very convenient STORE thereon, in good Repair, on the Long-Wharf.——Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, BY

## Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Muscle and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

## SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
A new Supply of French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Cask,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
A few Hundred Weight of good Cheese,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch, and a Trunk of sewing Silk.

## Nathan B. Miller

*HAS FOR SALE,*

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES, by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS——CHOCOLATE (Welsh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—and CASSIA by the lb.
*March* 29, 1796.

## Giles Hosier

*Has now for Sale, as usual,*

## Prime mild Stout,

By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.
By a smaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence, per Bottle.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.——This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.——Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm-Houses, in good Repair.——In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New York.

*TO BE SOLD, BY*

## Sheffield Attwood,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case.
A few Hogsheads of retailing MOLASSES, of the first Quality, and about 200 Bushels of POTATOES, cheap for Cash.
A few Hogsheads of Demerara RUM, by the Hogshead,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Chest, or Dozen Pounds.
BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR and TAR, by the Barrel,
SEA COAL, by the Chaldron,
Mould and dipped TALLOW CANDLES, by the 100 Weight,
Jamaica SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel,
SPERMACETI CANDLES, by the Box or Boxes.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main-Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for the Cash.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

## An ODE to SPRING.

I.

HAIL, genial Goddeſs! blooming Spring!
Thy bleſt return, O let me ſing,
And aid my languid lays;
Let me not ſink in ſloth ſupine,
While all creation at thy ſhrine
Its annual tribute pays.

II.

Eſcap'd from winter's freezing power,
Each bloſſom greets thee, and each flower,
While foremoſt of the train,
By nature (artleſs handmaid!) dreſs'd,
The ſnow drop comes in lily'd veſt,
Prophetic of thy reign.

III.

The lark now ſtrains his warbling throat,
And with a loud and chearful note
Calls echo from her cell.
Be warn'd, ye fair, that liſten round,
A beauteous nymph became a *ſound*,
By having lov'd too well.

IV.

The bright-hair'd ſun, with warmth divine,
Bids trees and ſhrubs before thy ſhrine
Their infant buds diſplay:
Again the ſtreams refreſh the plains,
Which winter bound in icy chains,
And ſparkling bleſs his ray.

V.

Life giving zephyrs breathe around,
And inſtant glows the enamell'd ground,
With nature's vary'd hues:
Not ſo returns our youth decay'd,
Alas! nor air, nor ſun, nor ſhade,
The ſpring of life renews.

VI.

The ſun's too quick revolving beam,
Diſſolves at once the human dream,
And brings th' appointed hour:
Too late we catch his parting ray,
And mourn the idly waſted day,
No longer in our pow'r.

VII.

Then happieſt he, whoſe lengthen'd ſight
Purſues, by virtue's ſteady light,
A hope beyond the ſkies;
Where frowning winter ne'er ſhall come,
But roſy Spring forever bloom,
And ſuns eternal riſe.

*American Manufactures.*

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

**Chriſtopher Fowler**

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

*November*—1795.

---

*FOR SALE, BY*

**Chriſto^r. Champlin,**

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

---

The PARTNERSHIP of

**Clarke and Hammond**

Diſſolves (by the exiſting Contract) on the Firſt Day of next May.—All Perſons who are indebted to, or that have Demands upon, ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, at, or before the above mentioned Time.

They now have on Hand, ſundry Articles, which they will ſell Cheap for Caſh, or good Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland—among which are,

Bohea TEA, in Cheſts, Half and Quarter Cheſts,
BRANDY (French) in Pipes—NUTMEGS, per lb.
Jamaica SPIRITS and Weſt-India RUM, by the Puncheon.
SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels—WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.
GRINDSTONES per Ton.
ANCHORS of various Sizes—SNUFF per Keg.
A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c. &c.—And,
A Conſignment of 100 Bolts of Ravens DUCK, entitled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

*Newport, February* 22, 1796.

---

FOR SALE, BY

**William & Thomas Handy,**

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

**Tallow-Candles and Soap,**

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

*Newport, April* 5, 1796.

---

To be Sold, by

**ROBERT STEVENS,**

At his STORE,

**An Aſſortment of Calicoes,**

Iriſh Linens,
Broadcloths and Kerſeymeres,
Brandy, by the Pipe,
Bohea Tea, in Cheſts and Half Cheſts, or by the Dozen lb.
Superfine and fine Flour by the Barrel,
Rock Salt, by the Buſhel,
Tar by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

*Newport, April* 4, 1796.

---

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the beſt Iſle of May SALT.—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

*Newport, April* 4, 1796.

---

Grafted Apple-Trees,

To be Sold by

THOMAS PECKHAM.

---

TO BE SOLD,

THE HULL of a well-built Sloop, of about 80 Tons Burthen, if apply'd for in a Fortnight or Three Weeks:—Inquire of the Printer.

*Newport, April* 2, 1796.

---

RAN away, from the Subſcriber, the 27th of March laſt, an Apprentice Indian Boy, named JOSEPH GARDNER, Seventeen Years of Age, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, well built, long Hair; wore and carried away with him, a Butter Nut coloured Coattee, a grey Jacket, a Pair of Fuſtian Overhalls, and ſundry other Clothing—Whoever will take up, and return ſaid Boy to me, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and neceſſary Charges paid, if they do not exceed Three Dollars:—All Perſons are forbid harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid Boy, on Penalty of the Law.

JAMES WELLS.

*Hoſkinton, April* 1, 1796

---

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber on the 1ſt of January laſt, a Negro Woman, named FIBBO, about 30 Years of Age.—Whoever will take up ſaid Wench, and return her to her Maſter, ſhall have FIVE CENTS Reward, and no Charges.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN, jun.

All Perſons are forbid harbouring or concealing her, as they will anſwer it on the Penalty of the Law.

*South Kingſtown, April* 4, 1796.

---

We the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JAMES D. WAY, late of Newport, Cooper, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe: All Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted, if they think proper, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

WILLIAM MOORE, } *Commiſ-*
EDWARD STANHOPE. } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment to

MARY ANN WAY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

*Newport, April* 4, 1796

---

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of EDWARD PERRY, late of Newport, Yeoman, (deceaſed) repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe: All Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted, if they ſhall think fit, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

ROBERT TAYLOR, } *Commiſ-*
EDMUND TOWNSEND. } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

EDWARD PERRY, *Adminiſtrator.*

*Newport, April* 4, 1796.

---

*State of* RHODE ISLAND *&c.*

*Providence, March* 25, 1796.

THE Creditors of WANTON CRSEY, of North-Kingſtown, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the Firſt Wedneſday in May next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition, now pending before the General Aſſembly, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756 for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

---

*State of Rhode Iſland &c. March* 29, 1796.

THE Creditors of TIMOTHY BROWNELL, of Middletown, in the County of Newport, Butcher, alias Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the Firſt Wedneſday in May next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756 for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

---

FOR SALE, a LOT and very convenient STORE thereon, in good Repair, on the Long-Wharf.—Inquire of the Printer.

---

TO BE SOLD, BY

**Godfrey Wenwood,**

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,

Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,

Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

---

**SIMON DAVIS**

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
A new Supply of French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Caſk,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
A few Hundred Weight of good Cheeſe,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch, and a Trunk of ſewing Silk.

---

**Nathan B. Miller**

*HAS FOR SALE,*

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES, by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Welſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt-India RUM by the Hogſhead—and CASSIA by the lb.

*March* 29, 1796.

---

**Giles Hoſier**

*Has now for Sale, as uſual,*

**Prime mild Stout,**

By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.

By a ſmaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence, per Bottle.

---

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Eſtate, the TAMMANY-HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated in Newport, Rhode-Iſland—conſiſting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and paſture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Eſtate is advantageouſly ſituated—plentifully watered—commands an extenſive Proſpect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the beſt engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handſome Farm-Houſes, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extenſive Gardens, belonging to the ſame, are ſeveral Fiſh Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houſes, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone—The Ruins of a large Manſion Houſe, conſumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchaſe, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Iſland—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boſton—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Eſq; at New York.

---

*TO BE SOLD, BY*

**Sheffield Attwood,**

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
A few Hogſheads of retailing MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, and about 200 Buſhels of POTATOES, cheap for Caſh.
A few Hogſheads of Demerara RUM, by the Hogſhead,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds.
BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR and TAR, by the Barrel,
SEA COAL, by the Chaldron,
Mould and dipped TALLOW CANDLES, by the 100 Weight,
Jamaica SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
SPERMACETI CANDLES, by the Box or Boxes.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main-Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be ſold Cheap for the Caſh.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.